

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1895.

NUMBER 45

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depots on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, St. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
and 32 Rua do Comércio, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to the lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectively solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 157

V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Donro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities, bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PEBLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RENVY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

RAUNIER & Co.

136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, moltons, alpaca, *blous*, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' trappings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

(1st floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATTETE, 158
Bonds pass the door.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aquecimento No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (passing including, *rua do Rocio*) to this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,

ASSEMBLÉE 72.

TELEPHONE 8018.

SOCIÉTÉ AN. DE

TRAVAUX ET

D'ENTREPRISES

AU BRÉSIL

Empresa Estivadora

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

CARMO BATHS.

CHIROPODIST,

Hot and Shower Baths,

Sulphur and Medical Baths,

Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Carmo,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTE, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, etc., in the most and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With special safeguarding in every respect, and
Special paper manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.



For Stamp Collectors

BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Re. \$600 50 Varieties, Re. \$800
30 Varieties, Re. \$800 60 Varieties, Re. \$1000
40 Varieties, Re. \$1000 80 Varieties, Re. \$1500
100 Varieties, Re. \$2000

—All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

—Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1894, Re. \$500.

English spoken. CASA PHILATELICA.

1 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula

near Largo S. Francisco.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP, PELOTAS,

and

HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.

Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Codes used:

No. 1, A B C, Watkins & Scotts.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice versa. Apply to C. S. S. S. office.

STOMACH AND INTESTINES

All diseases of the stomach or intestines, like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness, colic, cholera, diarrhoea, anæmia and others, are easily and radically cured by the use of NECTANDIA AMARA, the inimitable Fasten remedy.

For sale in all the principal chemists and drug-stores.

Deposit of the manufacturer:

72 RUA S. PEDRO 72

1st floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

Insurance.

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$185,044,310.—Surplus \$37,479,802.

Branch Office in Brazil:

Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the
Managing-Secretary.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,557 of
March 24th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

73, Rua Primeiro de Março—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua 1º de Março, No. 73.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOLCapital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
due of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,177,500
Reserve fund £ 679,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY
Established 1836Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saravia.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'DCapital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund 1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital 2,400,751 ..

Agent : P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saravia.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
Idem CardiffA constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Netherly"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 5.

Caixa 802. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5, TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO. 1st floor.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMOUTH, Strirlingshire }Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazine,
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

ATONIC DYSPESIA

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—For
the last 15 years I have been suffering
greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have
tried all kinds of remedies, but without
satisfactory result.At last I remembered your NECTAN-
DRA AMARA pills, which I have been
using since with the best results, which
I declare for the benefit of all who suffer
from that complaint.Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September
1895.—Adolpho Cordero do Couto, Plan-
ter.

LONDON STORE

This new establishment has always in stock a

large assortment

of English, American, French,

Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines,

Liqueurs and Gains.

Orders carefully attended to and
the quality of every article is guar-
anteed.Catalogues sent postfree on re-
quest.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ouvidor No. 34.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M.me M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind
in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large
stock of best English-made underwear
for Gentlemen and children.
Makes a specialty of shirts and drawers to
order, most carefully made and
with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

FOR RENT: In Santa Cecilia, S. Paulo,
rooms, each with a separate entrance. New house; pleasant
and healthy location. For further information, call at ad-
dress Rua Dr. Jaguaribe, No. 45, S. Paulo.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igarassu
(opposite Cusum House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
conde de Igarassu (opposite Cusum House). WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
dancing cool season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cafete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture;
services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sun-
days; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Ricalme No. 18,
7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a.
Fabrica Caraca, Sundays, 12 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev
A. MELLO.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and
7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11
a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.30 p. m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Elenlohr, German Physi-
cian. Office: 98, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p. m.Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;
Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda; House from 2-4 p. m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alcazar, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, dis-
engaged January 1st, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor; Heavy BROADWAY, Mis-
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 31st ult., reports
the volcano Laima in active eruption, throwing
out immense quantities of lava and stones.—The Chilean ironclad *Blanco Encalada* is
about to go on a practice cruise along the coast to
the south. She began receiving coal for the voy-
age on the 2nd inst.—A Lima telegram of the 2nd inst. states that
difficulties have arisen between Spain and Peru,
and the Spanish minister is threatening to leave
the country by the first steamer.—The Congress of Bolivia is now discussing the
twenty celebrated with Chili, and there has been so
much feeling developed over it that the deputies
have come to blows on various occasions.—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd says that
though the cabinet crisis continues, its solution is
only a question of hours. The radical leader, Sr.
Juan Castellon, has undertaken to organize a cabi-
net, and has already, it is said, the names of his
colleagues for presentation.—The cabinet crisis in Santiago still continues,
Sr. MacIver having been unable to secure the sup-
port needed in the organization of a ministry. It
is now reported that Dr. Eulogio Alamirano, one
of the prominent leaders of the liberal party, will
undertake the task. It shows a peculiar state of
affairs where even politicians of the same party are
unable to work together harmoniously. Evident-
ly the old oligarchy is breaking up.—A Lima telegram of September 25th says that
foreign insurance companies in business in Peru
are alarmed lest a project which the deputies have
approved should become a law. The project is
that the companies should register within six
months a minimum capital of \$100,000 invested in
Peruvian real estate and bonds of the govern-
ment, that the policies be written in Spanish, and
that all disputes be decided by the courts of Peru.

From The Merchants' Review.

SYMPTOMS OF COFFEE POISONING.

The evil effects of excessive tea-drinking are
pretty generally known, few people who are fond
of the beverage having escaped a fit of sleepless-
ness, the result of over-indulgence in strong tea,
but even if the personal experience of tea-drinkers
were not likely to make them acquainted with the
peculiar effects produced upon the nerves by tea,
recent statements of medical men, published in the
newspapers and periodicals, would have enlight-
ened the average reader. It is not so with regard to
coffee. Yet in respect to the injurious conse-
quences of the use of the two beverages there is
little, if anything, to choose between tea and coffee.The *New York Herald*, commenting on an ar-
ticle in its European edition, says:"In a general way the bad effects of coffee have
great analogy with the symptoms of the excessive
use of alcoholic stimulants."Two Paris physicians, at a recent meeting of
the Societe Medicale, made substantially the fol-
lowing report:"Coffee dyspepsia resembles alcoholic gastritis—
mucous vomiting in the morning, pain in the pit of
the stomach irradiating to the back, fiery tongue
and distaste for meat and solid food. At a more
pronounced degree there is nausea and even vomit-
ing of food, sour regurgitation and finally cachexia.
Unlike alcohol, however, coffee produces neither
bloody vomiting nor motions, and especially no
ulceration of the stomach."The circulatory apparatus is also unfavorably
affected by chronic intoxication by coffee. Palpi-
tations are rare. It is rather a slowing up of the
pulse that is noticed.But these are not the worst effects from which
habitual coffee-drinkers suffer. The most import-
ant symptoms are those affecting the nervous sys-
tem, which our foreign medical correspondent thus
describes:"Sleep disappears or is accompanied by terri-
fying dreams. In an upright position the patient
complains of a sensation of vacuum in the head and
often of vertigo. At this period of intoxication
there is very marked trembling of the upper and
lower limbs, and also fibrillary trembling of the
lips that may spread to all the muscles of the face
and to the tongue. Painful cramps also make
their appearance in the muscular masses of the calf
and thigh, particularly at night, preventing sleep."Similar evil results follow from the use of too
much tea. And for these reasons physicians have
for a long time warned their patients against the
chronic intoxication and other severe ills incident
to the free use of coffee and tea as beverages."

HIGH ALTITUDE TEMPERATURES.

During the recent kite-flying experiments of
William A. Edly at Blue Hill observatory, Bos-
ton, some wonderful high altitude temperatures
have been taken, which will be of great service to
the scientific world. The highest kite altitude this
year was recorded on Aug. 28, 2,907 feet above
the sea level, or 2,366 feet above the hill.The power to maintain kites and instruments in
the air almost daily has been shown, and the
maintenance of a small observatory in the air at a
height of from 453 to 1,916 feet has resulted in
the collection of data of the utmost importance.
It has been found that the advance of cooler
weather is disclosed by an abnormally cool tem-
perature aloft—a coolness in excess of the usual
diminution of 1 degree for every 250 feet of alti-
tude. If these high-level temperatures can thus be
obtained daily, it will result in time in valuable dis-
coveries pertaining to correct forecasting.Mr. Edly has now the most complete upper-
level temperature record ever made from the kite
string. Mr. Ferguson of the observatory has
drawn the design, and will soon have completed an
instrument which, when raised aloft, will record in
ink the temperature, barometric pressure, the
wind velocity, and the humidity, and this suspended
observatory will undoubtedly result in import-
ant scientific discoveries.HARBOR improvements are being made at several
of the South American ports. It is not improb-
able, therefore, that this desire for improvements
may even extend to quarantine matters.—*N. Y.*
Maritime Register.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Gramet Brunen & Co.

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... [Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg; N. v. von Rothschild, Solms, Frankfurt a. M.]
 England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London; Union Bank of London, Limited, London; Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London; Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris; Heine & Co., Paris; Lazard Freres & Co., Paris; André Senefize & Co., Paris]
 France..... [Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents]
 Spain..... [Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp; H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp]
 Belgium..... [Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan; Genoa, and correspondents]
 Italy..... [Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents]
 Portugal..... [G. Amsinck & Co., New York; Lauenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York]
 United States..... [L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo]
 Uruguay..... [Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres; Banco Alianza Transatlantica, do. and any other countries]
 Argentina..... [Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres; Banco Alianza Transatlantica, do. and any other countries]
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
 Krahe-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAW ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.
 Also on:
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTVIDEO,

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUANY,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.
 London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHCHILD & SONS.
 Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.
 Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.
 And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

To Mill Owners, Mill Managers, etc.

LANCASTER & Co., 27, Corporation St., Manchester, England, have in stock over 80,000 ft. of the very best leather belting, all widths, from 1½" to 10" per ft. Also a large stock of best roller skins from 26½" per doz., all bought before the great rise in belting and skins took place.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERRIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
 RODENBURG & Co.,
 GERR. KLINGENBERG, Deimold (Hilling-aphus).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years, myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nectandra Amara preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your tincture is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Sardin station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Tabira do Campo.

The Nectandra is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly, will help to mitigate the sufferings of many. Always yours, Pedro G. Pass. Leite.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.

Dr. Valdés Garcia's**MEAT JUICE**

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892
 Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysed by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable proteins.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Depôt at

No. B 1, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Canab, as to the following:
 JOSEPH R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CANNIV, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carew, stevedore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.

DUFFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 1st, 1895.

Continued from our last.

OLD TIMES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

From the summit of one of the ridges the travellers, with great difficulty, descended towards a rapid stream, over which was a dangerous Indian hanging bridge, about one hundred and twenty feet in length, and suspended by badly made hempen ropes. They were obliged to stop several hours till this bridge was repaired, and to pass the night in a cavern of the mountains, where, besides suffering from excessive heat, they were so dreadfully stung by mosquitos, that, in the morning, they scarcely knew each other.

A few days after this they arrived at the royal mine town of Guanacavelica. In the vicinity of this place the mountains are so rich in gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, and lead that, if the mines were wrought even with moderate industry and skill, they might be made to yield a greater quantity of the metals than would be requisite for the supply of the whole world. And, says Mr. Helms, it is perhaps a fortunate circumstance that the ignorance of the miners and the oppressive measures of the Spanish government should hitherto have prevented more from being drawn from this inexhaustible source than has been hitherto obtained, otherwise, in Europe, gold and silver must have been depreciated to an inconvenient degree.

Guanacavelica is peculiarly celebrated on account of its rich quicksilver mine. This had however been wrought in the most ignorant manner imaginable. Yet, when Mr. Helms was here, though the pit had fallen in, and only part of the mine was accessible, it still produced annually about fifteen hundredweight of quicksilver. It will afford some proof of the ignorance of the persons concerned in this mine, when it is stated, that a thick stratum of red arsenic and yellow orpiment, which lay contiguous to it, was mistaken by the superintendent for cinabar, and some hundreds of workmen perished in the operation of smelting it. The quicksilver is obtained from the kind of ore called cinabar, the vein of which is not less than two hundred yards in extent.

From Guanacavelica the road ascends towards the snow-covered heights of the Andes, and the atmosphere is intensely cold. Here the travellers saw large flocks of llamas and vicuñas. For some time they continued to climb the snowy steeps, and, although within the tropical regions, Mr. Helms was here more sensibly affected by the cold than he had ever been during the winters in Germany. They now traversed the highest ridge they had seen since they left Potosi, and for a considerable distance, they passed over extended fields of snow and ice. At length they descended, by a steep road, to a narrow valley where the climate was so mild, and the soil so luxuriant, that it produced, in abundance, pomegranates, figs, citrons, oranges, pineapples, grapes, and other fruit.

Beyond this valley they reached the extremity of the Cordilleras, and entered a sandy plain, through which they continued their journey towards Lima. In passing over some of the plains between the sea

shore and the mountains they observed on the ground an incrustation of common salt, more than an inch in depth. This was collected for sale by the inhabitants of the adjacent villages.

From Potosi to Lima the distance is about one thousand two hundred and fifteen miles. Sixty years before Mr. Helms was here Lima was one of the richest and most flourishing cities of South America, but, after that time, the markets were so overstocked with European merchandise that the capitals of most of the commercial houses became invested in piece and other goods, and all the ready money by degrees emigrated to Cadiz. This necessarily occasioned a fall in the value of European commodities. A pair of French silk stockings, which before had cost more than seven pounds sterling, could have been purchased, when Mr. Helms was here, for about a pound, and, in like manner, all European goods had sunk excessively in value. The same is said to have been the case in all the other commercial cities of Spanish America. The consequent scarcity of money caused an almost total stoppage in the working of the mines, and it seemed as if this source of wealth in Peru would be wholly destroyed. To counteract the effects of so injurious a state of public affairs, the viceroy, an intelligent and disinterested man, had requested the Spanish government to send to Peru some skillful miners and mineralogists from Germany. In the meantime he formed, at the expense of the proprietors, a supreme tribunal of the mines. But, on the arrival of Mr. Helms in Peru, this gentleman found that the members who composed this supreme court were entirely destitute of mineralogical knowledge, and that no means whatever had been taken for promoting the working of the mines under their jurisdiction.

Mr. Helms continued only three weeks in Lima, at the end of which time he was directed by the viceroy to proceed to Guanacavelica, for the purpose of introducing some improvements in the management of the furnaces at that place. Having received his commission and instructions, he left the capital, and, accompanied by his family and by five German miners, he arrived at Guanacavelica on the 6th of May, 1799. The sudden transition from the hot climate of Lima to the cold regions of the mountains threw his wife, his servants, and the miners into an intermittent fever, from which some of them did not recover till several months afterwards.

Here Mr. Helms, in all his operations, was opposed by the governor of the place, an interested old man, who sought to make an undue profit for himself out of the buildings and improvements which were commenced. And, notwithstanding all the benefits that would have been derived to the government from the completion of them, Mr. Helms was at last compelled to suspend his operations.

About the end of the year he received an order, directing him to proceed to the province of Tarma, for the purpose of superintending the mines of Pasco. Consequently, on the 14th of January, 1791, he left Guanacavelica. At the distance of about eighteen miles he descended into a deep valley, near which he crossed a broad and rapid river, over a neat stone bridge. Beyond this the valley became broader, and was extremely pleasant and fertile. On each side of the river were many towns and villages, inhabited by Spaniards, Indians and Creoles. One of these, called Guanajaia, contained a parish church, a chapel, and several well-built houses, belonging to the rich landholders of the district.

Tarma, the capital of a district of the same name, is situated in a deep and narrow valley, inhabited chiefly by Creoles, Mestizos or Mestees, and Indians. The adjacent country is fertile, but the climate is unhealthy, for the surrounding high mountains prevent a free circulation of air. Near Tarma were two quicksilver mines, but, at this time, they were only a few fathoms deep. There were likewise two veins from which antimony and white silver ore were obtained, and, in several places, the inhabitants dug nire of excellent quality.

About fifty miles north-west from Tarma is Pasco, a small town, in the midst of a country of mines, and where some wealthy proprietors of mines resided. About six miles distant from it is a mountain called Lauricocha, which contains a prodigious mass of ironstone, interspersed throughout with pure silver. This mass is half a mile



FRITZ J. CARLSON

Successor of GEORGE JANSON

Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42
RIO DE JANEIRO.

HOTEL TIJUCA

RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour \$3.00.

EUGENIO HONOLD,
PROPRIETOR.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room for families on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.

No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Theresia.

Telephone No. 8,051

Curvello tram-cars right at the door.

This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Sta Theresia hills, the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautiful view over the whole bay.

Information will be given at Messrs. J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 37, Rua do Ouvidor.

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

PROPRIETORS

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-residents will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any physician. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Haudebrand) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Faillants employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of Admittance."

Orders of Admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
Dr. HAUDEBRAND, No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março.
from 1 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 2 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, Twentieth Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought,
Collections of stamps purchased.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Perfumes of Atkinson and Piesse & Lubin.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts
OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON

No. 57, Rua do Ouvidor.

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. H. Jensen.



WATCHES AND CLOCKS

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

H. Kiewer makes a specialty of
the above work.
All high class watches personally at-
tended to, and in every case the
workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

BOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc.

The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

Gazeta Commercial e Financeira

A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

Terms of Subscription: (for Rio. . . 15000 per annum
" " " " Brazil 20000
" " " " Foreign . . . 20 frs. "

Editorial Offices: N. 13, RUA S. PEDRO

RIO DE JANEIRO

GABRIEL KRATZ

Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather. 85000
" " " " and calf. 75000
Idem, French calf, pointed. . . 95 and 105000
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top. . . 145000

For Ladies:

Borzguins, kid-leather. 125000
Boots, with elastics. 65000
Idem, pointed. 95000
Borzguins for girls. 65000
Idem, kid, yellow. 75000
Slippers, cat-head. 45000
Shoes for children. 35 and 35000

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERTE".

We saw no goats or hogs and I am confident that none are now left alive. We did, however, in the course of our digging discover what appeared to be the bones of a goat. It is well known that those animals once abounded here. Captain Halley, of the *Paranore Pink*, afterwards Dr. Halley, Astronomer-Royal, landed on this island April 17, 1700, and put on it some goats and hogs for breeding; as also a pair of guinea-fowl which he carried from St. Helena. "I took," says his journal, "possession of the island in his Majesty's name, as knowing it to be granted by the King's letters patent, leaving the Union Jack flying."

The American commander, Amasa Delano, visited Trinidad in 1803. He writes: "We found plenty of goats and hogs. We saw some cats, and these three sorts of quadrupeds were the only animals we saw on the island."

Possibly the land-crabs have gobbled all these up, for the only quadrupeds we came across were mice.

Having attained the summit of the island the doctor and myself took a rest under the shade of the tree-ferns, while we partook of a frugal lunch of biscuits and rum, the indispensable pipes, of course, following.

Having smoked our pipes we continued our journey. At first I was a very sanguine guide. I thought I should have no difficulty in recognising the ravine by which, nine years before, I had descended to the windward shore. But in this I was mistaken, for I found it extremely difficult to find my way to it again.

At any rate we were not now about to undergo the great toil, thirst and danger that I had experienced during my former visit, for I at least knew some of the places to avoid, and this was a matter of importance. As we clambered along the edges of the mountains looking for the pass, I was able to condemn at once as false passages, several promising-looking routes, the vain trial of which had exhausted myself and my companions on my previous expedition.

For instance, there was one long slope of volcanic debris of a ruddy color which appeared from where we stood to join on to the green hills below and so to lead to the sandy beaches. The doctor was anxious to attempt this easy-looking way, but I knew the deceitful place too well of old. It tempts one further and further down, ever getting deeper, until one suddenly finds oneself at the edge of a frightful precipice, invisible from above, which compels one at great risk to retrace one's painful steps to the heights.

In the course of my first exploration we made so many false descents of these ravines and slopes, all terminating in precipices and driving us back again, that at last, finding no water, we were completely worn out and nearly perished of thirst. The heat is intense on Trinidad, especially at this season of the year, when the sun is vertical, and to climb these hot crags through the suffocating air is the most completely exhausting work I have ever undertaken. No other place within the tropics that I have visited has such an oppressive climate. I, therefore, determined to make no foolish experiments on this occasion, and not to attempt the descent until I was certain of my pass.

We crawled along the cliffside for a long way, looking over every point; but I could see nothing like my old ravine, and soon got fairly puzzled. At last we had followed the mountain ridges almost to the north end of the island, where the plateau of tree-ferns ceases, and where the mountains fall nearly perpendicular into the sea, and culminate in needle-like peaks, affording no soil for vegetation of any description. So I knew that we had come too far and had passed the entrance to the ravine. We accordingly retraced our steps. We had now exhausted our bottle of water and were suffering from thirst. My old experience had taught me never, if possible, to be far from a stream while wandering over Trinidad. The toil among these arid rocks produced an insatiable thirst, and one's strength fails even if one is deprived of water even for a short time. Therefore as we saw below us a ravine which looked like a watercourse, and which bore some resemblance to the one I was in search of, we decided to explore it. We lowered ourselves down from rock to rock for some way, and soon, to our delight, found a small issue of cool water. But this was not my ravine, for, on descending further, we came to the edge of one of the usual precipices, and we had to clamber up again.

We attempted yet another ravine, which I did not recognize as the one, but which might prove to be it nevertheless, for I had to confess that I was quite at sea. This in time led us to a sloping shelf of rock overhanging another precipice. This shelf was extremely slippery, for the stream flowed over it in a thin film and it was covered with a short moss. This, too,

exactly corresponds with a description in "Frank Midway," that excellent guide to Trinidad, and what is said about the spot in that work may serve as a warning to any—if such there ever be—who may meditate a tour on this island. Two of Midway's sailors had been lost while goat-hunting, so he sets forth in search of them. "I was some yards, in advance of my companions," he says, "and the dog a little distance from me, near the shelving part of a rock terminating in a precipice. The shelf I had to cross was about six or seven feet wide and ten or twelve feet long, with a very little inclined plane towards the precipice, so that I thought it perfectly safe. A small rill of water trickled down from the rock above it and, losing itself among the moss and grass, fell over the precipice below, which, indeed, was of a frightful depth. This causeway was to all appearance safe, compared with many which we had passed, and I was just going to step upon it when my dog ran before me, jumped on the fatal pass—his feet slipped from under him—he fell and disappeared over the precipice! I started back—I heard a heavy squelch and a howl; another fainter succeeded, and I all was still. I advanced with the utmost caution to the edge of the precipice, where I discovered that the rill of water had nourished a short moss, close and smooth as velvet, and so slippery as not to admit of the lightest footstep; this accounted for the sudden disappearance and, as I concluded, the inevitable death of my dog." Later on, far below, he found, "the two dead bodies of our companions and that of my dog, all mangled in a shocking manner; both, it would appear, had attempted to cross the shelf in the same careless way which I was about to do when Providence interposed the dog in my behalf." The adventures of Frank Midway and his crew on Trinidad are recorded with such realism and with—as I have before said—such accuracy of local coloring, that I suspect Captain Marryat in this portion of his work is recounting his personal experiences.

So, foiled once again, we reascended the ravine and walked along the edge of the mountains, till we came to a projecting rock that commanded an extensive view over the cliffs. Here we sat down and discussed the problem before us. I assured the doctor that my ravine was certainly close to us somewhere, but that I altogether failed to identify it among the ravines before us, though I carried in my mind's eye a very vivid picture of its appearance.

"Perhaps it has disappeared," suggested the doctor. This seemed scarcely possible, but it might, I acknowledged, have been so changed by landslips as to be unrecognisable.

Being people of logical mind, we reasoned that, if the ravine still existed, we ought now to discover it without any difficulty by a simple process of elimination. There was only a limited number of even possible-looking ways down the precipices. Of these we had now tried two in vain. Again, there were several others which I remembered well to have attempted at the time of my previous visit and to have found impracticable. It followed that we had now to confine our attention to any remaining possible routes, and of these, there could be very few.

Indeed, after a careful survey along the edge of the cliffs we found that there was but one such way left to us, and that looked very ugly. Everywhere else were precipices that could obviously only be descended by a means of progression more rapid than we cared to undertake.

This way seemed as if it might afford a passage to the beach, but it was not a ravine at all. The mountain on which we stood had fallen away, leaving a precipitous step some fifty or sixty feet in height, and from this step there sloped down to a depth, I should say, of quite 1,500 feet, a great landslip of broken rocks, the debris of the fallen mountain. This landslip appeared to have taken place not long since. It was composed of rocks of all sizes and shapes, almost coal black, piled one on the other at so steep an angle that it was extraordinary how the mass held together and did not topple over. It was indeed in places more like an artificial wall of rough stones on a gigantic scale than a landslip.

The pass I was searching for was utterly unlike this. I remembered well that I had found a ravine extending from the mountain top to the beach, which I described in my narrative as "a gloomy gorge with sides formed of black rocks piled on each other in chaotic masses, with a small stream trickling down it." We had experienced like difficulty in ascending or descending it. Before us were now a sufficiency of black rocks piled on each other in chaotic masses, but no signs of a ravine or stream.

It did not look a tempting route, but we could see nothing else, so decided to try it. The descent was anything but easy and was certainly rather trying to the nerves. To begin with, the descent of the precipitous step I have mentioned was a very creepy business.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The intense heat reported from Buenos Aires and Montevideo on the 29th was followed on the 31st by a severe storm.

—Reports are current in Buenos Aires political circles that President Urquiza intends to definitely resign. It is to be hoped the report is untrue. Not only has he given a good administration, but it would be a calamity to the country to again place Gen. Roca in the presidency.

—Late telegrams from Buenos Aires report another improvement in the health of President Urquiza, who is, however, disinclined to return to the discharge of his duties as president. The retirement of President Urquiza, to be succeeded by General Roca, would be a veritable national calamity.

—Congress has had an acute attack of common sense. It considered the proposed tax on the profits of private banks on its merits, and, because it was unconstitutional, inequitable and unwise, rejected it, notwithstanding the Executive recommended it. Such trifling reasons seldom influence Congress. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—It seems evident that sharp pick-pockets have found their way to this city and that they are reaping an extremely rich harvest. So they have limited their industry to picking pockets, watches and pins, but their attention will soon doubtless be called to the careless manner in which thousands of dollars are carried to and from the banks by mere youngsters, when a charge of custom will ensue, and cheques will be more freely used. —*Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11.*

—It is the intention of the government to purchase in Europe two steamers of 1500 tons each to be put on the route between this port and Ushuaia in combination with the *Villarino* and *de Mayo*, and also to purchase 4 old sailing vessels to be used as coal hulks in the school ships. The new cruiser *Buenos Aires* is expected to leave Liverpool at the end of this year for the River Plate, the frigate *San Martin* is expected to be ready by March next year. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The Uruguayan government is now considering the imposition of another tax on shipping in the shape of a "sanitary tax" of 2 cents per registered ton on all vessels from across seas. Should the vessel come from a suspected or infected port, or come without a bill of health, the tax will be doubled. The proceeds are to go to the Flores island lazaretto. As Montevideo is already one of the most expensive ports of the world, perhaps shipowners would do well to avoid the place altogether.

—Mr. William Morgan, the estancero of Rio Negro who was charged with violating quarantine last January—having merely crossed the river and back again in one of his own boats—has been condemned to 3 months' imprisonment or a fine of \$360, and costs. This is very severe, for the offence is a trivial and venial one, remembering the utterly unreasonable nature of the quarantine imposed. —*Montevideo Times.* (That he been a native of the country and guilty of murder, he would have been promptly released.)

—The dog catchers have been at work for the past six months with a good result, they may judge from the return, which shows that 14,190 canines were collected in that time. The sum received for licenses was 15,900 and for fines 4,087, while the contractors have been paid the sum of 14,332 dollars for killing those infernal animals which were not claimed by any masters. With all these dogs gone to glory there seems to be little diminution in their number in the streets at night, especially near the policemen, round whom there are always half a dozen devoted-looking curs. —*Times, Buenos Aires.*

—News from Brazil on the important jeked beef question is the reverse of reassuring. It would seem that the Peixoto's deputies, who are in the majority in that Chamber, have taken up the tax as "an arm of political reprisal" and are straining every effort to get it sanctioned. The Uruguayan and Argentine ministers are doing what they can to oppose the approval of the law, but not much hope seems to be expressed in their endeavors. As we have previously said the passing of the law will prove a serious blow both to the saladero industry and to stock breeders. The solution is consequently awaited with great anxiety. —*Montevideo Times.*

—A commercial gentleman, representing a well known and important Liverpool drug house, has had a somewhat curious experience in Brazil. He arrived at Rio when the feeling concerning the Trinitade question was running high, and having previously been at Trinidad in the West Indies, some labels attached to his luggage aroused the grave suspicion of the Brazilian custom-house officials. Serious newspapers took up the matter and even went so far as to inform the public that the traveller in question was nothing more nor less than an emissary of the British government, and that his luggage contained the stamps, coat of arms, etc., of the new English possession. The man of pills and plasters grinned to himself, but wisely said nothing. His simple cases contained snuff and swifter means of conquering the Brazilians than stamps and coats of arms. —*Times, Buenos Aires.*

—The political current is once more carrying the republic into the iron grasp of the party that is responsible for the social, economic and financial calamities with which we are harried. It seems only a few weeks since a wave of popular opinion accomplished the overthrow of the corrupt element from the height of power. It seems but a few days since the popular cry was in favor of honest administration and condemned political *unidades*. The era of honesty threatens to disappear with the growth of the fears that are being entertained with regard to the health of the President. The element which controls Congress is gradually coming out from its sheltered position and is openly assuming the attitude of command. The very men who were publicly condemned as the authors of corruptive administration are once more publicly checking honest progress. They are trying to pave the way for another long era of administrative ineptitude, and there is some chance of their succeeding. —*Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 25.*

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee report and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30s when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 800 copies for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1895.

ACCORDING to the *Jornal do Commercio* the customs officials here have refused to dispatch merchandise to Desterro, Santa Catharina, on the ground that they know of no such place. At the end of the naval revolt the government party resolved, for some petty reason, to change the name of this place to Florianopolis, and this was done, so far as we know, without any legislative or judicial formality. As all the geographies, maps and books of travel specify this place as Desterro, or Santa Catharina, and as it is known by this title in all legal documents and official records, it should certainly require something more than the passing fancy of a small clique of men to change the name. It may be a matter of doubt whether the change of name is legal, but there certainly is no doubt whatever that it was absurd and unnecessary. The custom of changing the names of towns and streets is just as troublesome as would be that of an arbitrary change of landmarks. Add to this the caprice of a few officials to ignore the old name, and we have a complication which can be made exceedingly vexatious. The whole world can not know of this arbitrary change, and the postoffice, custom-house and other public offices must therefore continue to recognize the old name. A refusal to do so should be promptly punished, for the official should be made to know that he is employed to serve the public, not to dictate to it. There is altogether too much of this "paternal control" on the part of officials; there are none of them so low in the service that they do not feel themselves competent and authorized to domineer over the private citizen. The customs official who refuses to dispatch goods for Desterro because he wants to compel the whole world to use the name Florianopolis, should be taught that it is not a part of his duty to decide such questions, and that he has no right to annoy the public with such quibbles. If he is unwilling to accept that view of the question, then he should be requested to seek employment elsewhere.

ALTHOUGH the municipal government is unable to carry out many of the ambitious and costly schemes which it has undertaken—although its employees and laborers are unpaid for weeks and months—and although many urgently necessary improvements, upon which our comfort and safety depend, remain untouched for want of funds—in spite of all this our prefect and aldermen find it proper to undertake the creation of a "municipal dramatic theatre" and the maintenance of a dramatic company to occupy it. A more useless and foolish expenditure of money could not be conceived. It will be explained, of course, that the object is to encourage dramatic study and production, and to furnish the people with wholesome amusement; but in our opinion it would be wiser and better to encourage agricultural and industrial enterprise, to teach the people how to earn an honest living, and then to leave them to their own resources for amusements. No one will dispute the statement that only a very small percentage of the people are engaged in productive occupations. At the same time, it will be admitted, the country is largely dependent upon the foreigner for everything it consumes—bread, meat and clothing. To cultivate art and the drama at the taxpayer's expense under such conditions is, to speak plainly, a monumental exhibition of folly and stupidity. As well might a starving, half-naked beggar propose to take music lessons. To labor, to earn our living, to pay our debts, to provide ourselves with the necessities of life, to educate our children, to make our cities clean and wholesome, to assist the unfor-

tunate and repress crime—these are the duties which should first claim our attention. This done, and when we have time and means for the cultivation of the fine arts, then we may think of such visionary schemes as municipal theatres, dramatic schools, etc. But at present, the city of Rio de Janeiro has a heavy debt, maturing obligations, unfinished public works and many urgent needs. To meet all these it has an empty treasury. But, in spite of all this, the aldermen do not hesitate to vote 126,000\$ for the staff of a "municipal dramatic theatre," in which salaried positions are provided for thirty useless persons! And at the same time a new budget is up for discussion in which taxation is enormously increased and in which even the dead are to be taxed! Is it not time to stop and think seriously a moment? And may we not inquire whether there is not good reason for believing that the government of Rio de Janeiro has fallen into the hands of men who are reckless of its best interests, of its reputation and of its future?

DRAFT OF A REPORT FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 31st ult. published the draft of a report prepared by Senator Ottonio, of the finance committee of the Senate. This document, which will probably be adopted, with slight modifications, by the majority of the committee, is very long, occupying the whole of the first page of that paper and about 3 columns of the second page. It begins by saying that the sum received for the service of the public debt of the country in 1895 amounts, according to the budget voted by the Chamber of Deputies, to 94,927,717-339, or 16,327,324\$000 more than was voted for the present year.

The document then proceeds to show that even this large sum is insufficient for the purpose for which it is intended. According to Senator Ottonio's calculation, the debt will require 111,216,158\$000. Adding in this sum that of 24,697,090-3639, we have a total of 135,913,248\$ needed by the department of finance, which thus amounts over a third of the public revenue, estimated for 1896 at 320,000,000\$.

The Senator justly censures the system of voting fictitious budgets, a system which he rightly terms has produced the disastrous result of rendering it impossible to calculate with certainty the real expenses of the country. He likewise censures the imprudence with which the government has increased public expenditure and the abuse which it has made of public credit in contracting internal loans, violating at the same time the law of November 15, 1827, which provides for a sinking fund of 1/10 per annum for the purpose of extinguishing the internal debt. He recommends that at least 5/10 of the debt shall be extinguished every year and for this purpose he proposes to include in the budget for 1896 the sum of 2,545,000\$.

As a proof of the imprudence with which the government has increased public expenditure the Senator places on record the fact that the minister of finance asks for the sum of 320,000,000\$ for the coming year, while a few years ago only that of 147,000,000\$ was required, and that moreover, special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of nearly 400,000,000\$000 have been made from 1891 up to the present time.

The following is Senator Ottonio's calculation of the public debt of the country:

FOREIGN DEBT:
According to the report of '95 £28,656,800
Loan of 1895 7,442,000

Equivalent, at the rate of 274 per 1000, to 320,918,332\$000

INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT:

5% bonds issued in conformity with the law of 1827 262,181,700\$000

Loans of 1895 100,000,000\$000

Unincorporated debt, previous to 1827 22,176\$000

Debt inscribed in the Great Book 135,994\$000

Debt inscribed in the auxiliary books in the states 148,765\$000

Gold 362,488,635\$000

4 1/2 o/o bonds (converted) 124,642,000\$000

6 o/o bonds (loan of 1868) 16,458,500\$000

4 1/2 o/o bonds (loan of 1879) 24,679,000\$000

4 o/o bonds (loan of 1889) 109,694,000\$000

Paper money 275,473,500\$000

Treasury notes (less 30,000,000\$ redeemed in 1895) 337,359,652\$000

Bank notes, for account of the Banco da Republica, represented by bonds for future conversion, according to the law of 1893 340,714,370\$000

678,073,022\$000

FLOATING DEBT:

Loan from Orphan's Fund 16,271,993\$783
Deposits in the government savings banks (caixa economica) 36,795,927\$780
Deposits of the Monte de Socorro in the Federal Capital 1,223,163\$278
Unclaimed interestances 3,919,543\$504
Public deposits 5,969,377\$889
Sundry 180,478,801\$505

SECURITY DEBTS:
For the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro, at the rate of 274 per 1000 5,000,000\$000

For the state of Sergipe 1,367,500\$000

For the state of Piahy 526,000\$000

6,893,500\$000

1,888,475,667\$000

It will be observed that part of this debt is payable in gold and part in paper. By reducing the gold indebtedness to the present currency standard the aggregate would be largely increased.

Senator Ottonio remarks that, in addition to the liabilities represented by this indebtedness, the government has those resulting from contracts, guarantee of interest and other causes. In the total amount there is embraced a considerable sum which may be demanded by the creditors at any moment.

"In view of such results," says the senator, "of the financial administration of the country in recent years, it is well to ask whether it is not time to check our indebtedness in the headlong course in which it is impelled by the system of extraordinary, supplementary and special appropriations, which are so rashly used for old, new and future expenses."

"Few persons thoroughly comprehend the terrible truth which these figures represent: the finance committee considers that it is its duty to place them before the eyes of all, so that, convinced of the gravity of the situation, the legislative and executive branches of the government may unite their efforts in a sincere, patriotic and praiseworthy policy of looking the situation courageously in the face and providing for it an efficacious remedy, without being frightened by difficulties and without seeking to avoid justifiable sacrifices. The committee has confidence in the resources of the country; but it is, nevertheless, necessary to devise without delay the plan to be followed and to execute it heroically."

Senator Ottonio mentions as an offset to the enormous indebtedness of the government that the latter has in the treasury assets to the amount of 25,026,728\$332 composed of loans, some of which were deposited by banks of issue and others were purchased by the government and consequently, if they are included in the sum of 1,888,475,667\$000, to which, according to the senator's calculation, the government's indebtedness amounts, they may, unless reissued, be deducted from that sum.

A part of the sum of 340,714,370\$000, which the senator classifies under the head of paper money in his calculation of the government's indebtedness and which figures on the balance-sheet of the Banco da Republica as assets under the title of bonds which the government has to deliver to the bank in execution of the law of Sept. 30, 1893, will also have to be deducted, if the protest of the senator proves efficacious and the bank is forced to content itself with bonds representing a smaller sum.

After exposing the critical financial situation of the country, Senator Ottonio proceeds to examine the different items in the budget of the department of finance.

The first circumstance which attracts the attention is the considerable increase in the amount paid to retired functionaries and pensioners. This increase for 1896 is estimated at 599,999\$040, making the total amount of 8,123,282\$388 to be thus expended in that year. The eloquence of these figures," says Senator Ottonio, "fully demonstrates the deleterious nature of this system of state socialism." The expenditure, he says, may be somewhat reduced by passing the bill, already voted by the Chamber of Deputies, authorizing the government to restore to the service functionaries who have been illegally retired.

The senator gives some interesting information in regard to the Santos custom-house, whose revenue has rapidly increased, as is shown by the following statement:

1891 11,686,157\$457
1892 22,165,542 167
1893 26,953,137 456
1894 26,524,772 111
1st half of 1895 20,000,000 000

With the service of storing and handling merchandise at the custom-houses the government, according to Senator Ottonio's showing, will sustain in 1896 a loss of 243,145\$000, and he consequently proposes to deliver this service to contractors.

The senator points out the anomalies which he encountered when examining the documents relating to the mint. It appears that the director of that establishment has not only altered its character by converting it into a house of education, but has also had no scruple in adopting measures involving expenditure not authorized in the budget.

Senator Ottonio recommends a revision of the regulations of the government savings bank (*caixa economica*) with a view to employing the respective deposits in useful industries conducive to the development of the resources of the country.

The senator investigates the question of exchange and quietly brushes aside the absurd theories that attribute the depreciation of the currency to the plots of speculators.

He proposes to increase from 40,000\$000 to 400,000\$000 the amount voted by the Chamber of Deputies for bronze and nickel coin. As this coin can be manufactured at a considerable profit to the government, there is, in his opinion, no just

cession for restricting the amount placed in circulation, which should be regulated solely by the demands of the public.

He does not think, however, that any expenditure that may be proposed should be authorized, no matter how useful it may be considered, unless there is absolute certainty of its producing immediate pecuniary benefit.

The present government, he says, has displayed the intention of not deviating from its policy of retrenchment, and Congress should be inflexible in its determination to aid the government in the performance of this duty. He believes that the ability and persistence recently displayed by the government in promoting the pacification of the country, justify confidence in the promise to restore order to the financial situation.

"The presentation of the present report," he continues, "coincides with the era of peace initiated a few days ago and accomplished by the good intentions, prudence, judgment and patriotism of the present superior head of the government of the United States of Brazil. The confession of our faults, of the blunders committed in experimenting the new system of government, the canor with which the rules of the nation come before the people over whose destiny they preside, to do penance for the errors for which every one is to blame in this initial phase of the republic, are a public proof and a pledge of honor to the Brazilian nation that the experimental period has passed and that the purpose of reform is sincere. Henceforward strict observance of the law will be the light by which its feet are guided and patriotism will be its inspiration both in the disposal of the money of the people and in its respect for the safeguards of the rights and liberties which our fundamental compact proclaims inviolable."

"Making known to the public the figures which truly depict the financial situation of the republic, the finance committee prepared the way for measures which it intends to propose to the national Congress when it is called upon to examine the revenue bill."

"The finance committee believes that the measures proposed will restore to the national treasury part of the revenue of which well-known causes have deprived it, and, if this is still insufficient for meeting the expenses which Congress shall authorize in the budget that it is elaborating, it will then not hesitate to appeal to the resources of the nation to free us from the present pressure in a heroic and patriotic effort to reconfigure the prosperity to which we have proved that we are entitled by what we have accomplished without having once failed to honor all of our obligations."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 28. — *Senate*. — There was received a communication from the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro protesting against the proposed increase in the duty on *cane secca*. Barão do Lathario moved to publish the information received from the government in regard to money paid to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. He added, however, that this information referred solely to money paid through the proper channels; but it must be remarked that under the late administration immense sums were paid out of the secret police fund for stimulating the zeal of the government's adherents. Some days ago he received a letter informing him that in the possession of the secretary of a former minister there is a document showing that Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves had received the sum of 30,000 in money from the communication from the government. When the bill for a deficiency appropriation of 19,500,000 for the department of foreign affairs came up for discussion Barão do Lathario again took the floor and defended his conduct when in charge of the mission to China. During a year and a half he had received for his expenses and expenses the sum of 80,000,000, which was by no means excessive, which he was entitled. He had no real a report because it was unnecessary, but the official correspondence which he had laid before the government was sufficient to enable it to negotiate a treaty with Japan. He had never, he said, doubted the courage of Admiral Jeronymo, but he could not fail to see that the latter part of this officer's career was in marked contrast with his services during the Paraguayan war. When Admiral Jeronymo was appointed to the command of Villegaignon, his conduct was not that of an officer zealous of his honor. Such an officer would never have abandoned the post alive, nor would he have afterwards received, through the courtesy of Admiral Saladanha da Gama, the sword which he should have used to defend his authority. The speaker here read documents to prove what had occurred at Villegaignon. It is a well known fact, he said, that before taking office under Marshal Floriano Peixoto the admiral at the Café de Londres had openly expressed his sympathy for the naval revolution and warmly encouraged the gallantry and keen sense of honor displayed by the revolutionists. And he had afterwards been heard to say that his sole object in serving Marshal Floriano Peixoto was to win money to pay his debts. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputy Thomaz Delfino spoke on the revenue bill. Deputy Serzedello Corrêa defended his conduct as minister of finance. Deputy Zama asked for the publication of the information furnished by the government in regard to political affairs in Bahia. Deputy Araújo Gomes moved to ask for information in regard to the recent disturbances in Alagoas. He attributed these disturbances to the high-handed conduct of the state police force, of which, he said, even the governor is afraid. The bill regulating the process of reacquiring citizenship was put to the vote and part of Article 2, and the whole of Article 8 were adopted, the rest of the bill being rejected. The bill for a line of river steamers for Minas Grosso was voted in 2d discussion. The Chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill extending to policemen and firemen the right to be received at the Asilo dos Invalidos.

Oct. 29. — *Senate*. — Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that the members of the joint committee on affairs in the states had resolved, in view of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the Sergipe

question, to ask for the dissolution of that committee. Senator Pires Ferreira defended the bill for granting 200,000,000 to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. He said that the conduct of the admiral at Villegaignon was probably due to instructions which he had received from Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Senator Ramiro Barcellos moved to ask the executive to calculate the amount due to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. Senator Vicente Machado offered a substitute bill empowering the government to pay the admiral bill in full, and he justly due him. He asked that in putting the question to the vote preference should be given to his substitute bill. His motion for this effect was rejected by the Senate, which also rejected the original bill by a vote of 25 to 15. The deficiency appropriation of 19,500,000 was voted in 2d discussion. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputies Francisco Veiga and Serzedello spoke on the revenue bill. Deputy Glycerio said that the Chamber had decided by its vote on the Sergipe question to decide against the right of Congress to interfere in the affairs of the states. There is consequently no longer any necessity for the joint committee and he therefore moved to dissolve it. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras contended that the Chamber had decided against intervention merely in the concrete case of Sergipe and not against the abstract right of intervention. The Chamber voted a resolution prolonging the legislative session to November 30. Deputy Araújo Gomes' motion to ask for information in regard to the disturbances in Alagoas was adopted by a vote of 72 to 37. The bill organizing the general staff of the army was passed in 2nd discussion. Deputy Augusto Severo introduced a bill for reorganizing the naval school.

Oct. 30. — *Senate*. — Senator Francisco Maciel said that the telegram from the governor of Amazonas on the boundary question with British Guiana confirms the report that Brazilian territory has been invaded by the English. Barão do Lathario moved to ask for copies of documents relating to the contract for a telegraph cable between Pará and Manaus. Senator João Balbino moved to ask for information in regard to buildings on the Campo de Santa Anna expropriated by the government. Senator Virgílio Damasio and four others introduced a bill for recognizing as the legitimate senate of Bahia the body over which Barão de Gerochão presides. Senator Domingos Viçente spoke on the bill from the Chamber of Deputies concerning the legislative session to Nov. 30. He did not believe that this would give Congress time for discussing the budget. After some remarks from the chair the bill was voted. Senators Francisco and Otacílio discussed the bill regulating the appointment of public employees. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputy Valladarez defended the proposed tax of 15,000 a head on foreign cattle. The state of Minas Geraes, he said, has over 6,000,000 head of cattle, and, with cheap transportation, can not only supply the domestic market, but ship beef to foreign countries. Deputy Serzedello said that he had learned from a gentleman from Minas that he had in that state cost from \$2000 to \$3500 per head. Deputy Ovidio Ahras said that the high price of beef at Rio de Janeiro is caused by the municipal government which favors monopolies and by the lack of facilities for transportation on the Central railway. If such were not the case, he asserted, beef could be sold at the Rio market at a price never exceeding 600 reis per kilo. If beef from Minas and Goyaz is driven out of the market, what, he asked, would become of the people of Rio, if cholera should prevent them from obtaining beef from the River Plate? Deputy Revadacqua defended the director of the mint, who, he said, has excellent machinery and skillful assistants, and could readily furnish all the nickel coin required for change, if he had the raw material. He opposed the idea of contracting for nickel coin in foreign countries, and favored the policy of encouraging the working of nickel mines which, he asserted, abound in Brazil. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira said that experience had shown that it is a waste of time to attempt to increase the revenue, in diminution of the expenditure of the country. The budget committee refuses to accept the revenue which might be derived from a tax on foreign beef cattle. If this tax were, as has been asserted, really a favor to Minas, that state would be entitled to the favor, for it has never been burdensome to the country. Deputy Serzedello said that in order to prove that he was not ill will to the Minas delegation he would relinquish his intention of resigning his place on the budget committee, should the view the foreign beef cattle tax. Deputy Gaspar Drummond, in asking for the publication of the government's information in regard to the mission to China, made some remarks which led to a discussion between himself, the chair and Deputies Nilo Pecanha and Cassiano do Nascimento. Deputy Augusto de Freitas opposed Deputy Glycerio's motion for dissolving the joint committee on affairs in the states.

question, to ask for the dissolution of that committee. Senator Pires Ferreira defended the bill for granting 200,000,000 to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. He said that the conduct of the admiral at Villegaignon was probably due to instructions which he had received from Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Senator Ramiro Barcellos moved to ask the executive to calculate the amount due to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. Senator Vicente Machado offered a substitute bill empowering the government to pay the admiral bill in full, and he justly due him. He asked that in putting the question to the vote preference should be given to his substitute bill. His motion for this effect was rejected by the Senate, which also rejected the original bill by a vote of 25 to 15. The deficiency appropriation of 19,500,000 was voted in 2d discussion. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputies Francisco Veiga and Serzedello spoke on the revenue bill. Deputy Glycerio said that the Chamber had decided by its vote on the Sergipe question to decide against the right of Congress to interfere in the affairs of the states. There is consequently no longer any necessity for the joint committee and he therefore moved to dissolve it. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras contended that the Chamber had decided against intervention merely in the concrete case of Sergipe and not against the abstract right of intervention. The Chamber voted a resolution prolonging the legislative session to November 30. Deputy Araújo Gomes' motion to ask for information in regard to the disturbances in Alagoas was adopted by a vote of 72 to 37. The bill organizing the general staff of the army was passed in 2nd discussion. Deputy Augusto Severo introduced a bill for reorganizing the naval school.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Dutch frigate *Ajoh* arrived at Bahia on the 17th inst. and remained in port ten days and then sailed for Batavia.

—On the 29th ult. the 33rd battalion of infantry arrived from Sergipe at Mació for the purpose of replacing the 26th.

—There were 211 deaths in the city of Pernambuco during the first half of October, of which 31 were from small-pox.

—The *Tropeiro de Perd* of the 15th inst. publishes the reply of Barão de Marajó to the French statement of the Amapá incident.

—The legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro is now considering a bill providing for the transfer of the state capital back to Niteroi.

—The elections in Minas Geraes to fill the vacancy in the federal Senate caused by the death of Dr. Alcides dos Santos, will be held January 12th.

—There was a meeting at Parangahy, Paraná, on the 3rd inst. in favor of Cuban independence. It was resolved to at once take measures to assist the Cubans.

—The governor of Espírito Santo is now complaining of his health, and is going away for a time. There seems to be something wrong in the executive de-patments of the states.

—The *Democrata Federal* of São Paulo is complaining bitterly of the irregular delivery of that paper by the postoffice. The paper happens to be in opposition and will probably complain in vain.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Norte, Dr. Pedro Velho, is also suffering in his health, and has handed over the government to his vice-governor. He has gone to Pernambuco for his health.

—It is stated that at the recent festival of Our Lady of Nazareth in Pará, which lasted 15 days and was attended by thousands of people, there was not a single disturbance requiring the intervention of the police.

—The police detachment at Penha de Franca, São Paulo, revolted on the evening of the 29th ult., seizing the arms and munitions deposited in the station. The chief of police at once sent a detachment of the 5th battalion to reduce the mutineers to submission.

—Sébastien Diniz, who since last year has been expelling the country between Mairós and Rio Branco, recently arrived at Pará, and confirmed the report of the Government of Brazilian territory by the English on the frontier of British Guiana.

—The *República* of Curitiba, Paraná, relates that the heavy rains of the 19th ult. caused a serious inundation in that city. During the night the museum was invaded by water, causing considerable prejudice to the building and its contents. During the past month the continual rains have kept the streets of the town in an almost impassable condition because of the mud.

—A Pará telegram of the 31st reports a restless feeling at Amapá because of a threatened return of the French. In view of the well known fact that Vega Cabral is an agitator and adventurer, and that his residence at Amapá is merely an exploitation of the gold-hunters, would it not be well to give less credit to his reports? Cabral is making money and reputation out of these disputes between France and Brazil.

—Two mules, provided with bells and lights, have lately been placed in position in the Lagoa dos Patos, Rio de Janeiro, for the purpose of the S. Simão should and the other on the right of the entrance to the Tabuleiro de Iguazu. The mules weigh about 5,000 kilos each, and their lights, supplied with gasoline, are 4.20 metres above the water. The bells are operated by the movements of the water. The S. Simão light is fixed, and that of Iguazu shows at intervals of 20 seconds. Both show white lights.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 2nd relates that the immigrants imported direct from Italy (352 in number) by Sr. Antonio Prado for his Santa Veridiana plantation, had revolted on the way thither. On their way up from Santos, they were met at S. Bernardino by some speculators who advised them to go to the immigrants' station in São Paulo. At Barra Funda they refused to go any further, and when taken back to Braz, S. Paulo, they abandoned the train and disappeared. This affair reflects little credit upon the immigrants and implies a very considerable loss for Sr. Prado.

—There was a rumour of monarchists in São Paulo on the 1st inst., at the residence of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida, for the purpose of definitely negotiating a political party. It was resolved to issue a manifesto and Drs. João Mendes de Almeida, Augusto de Queiroz, Sã e Benevides, Rapiel Corêa and Vieira de Carvalho were appointed to prepare it. A press committee was also appointed, comprising Drs. Eduardo Prado, Francisco de Queiroz, Bento de Paula e Souza, Pereira de Castilho, Baiao de Ilaripetungui and Leo d'Alfonseca. It is expected to make a public declaration about the middle of the month.

—According to the monthly bulletin issued by the S. Paulo sanitary authorities, the September returns from the principal towns in that state were as follows:

	births	marriages	deaths
S. Paulo (city)	576	104	455
Santos	60	45	111
Lisbordo Preto	122	23	119
Sorocaba	73	12	47
Pindamonhangaba	74	10	52
Rio Claro	97	23	61
Itu	43	2	43
Mogy mirim	60	18	43
S. Carlos do Pinhal	144	32	84
Guatatinguê	101	11	78
Limeira	71	15	49
Taubaté	136	23	70
Araraquara	128	24	28
Itapira	80	13	26
S. Roque	32	2	17
Ponte Feliz	29	5	17
Jaurety	61	12	51
Rio Pardo	35	8	23
Tietê	25	10	38
Junfália	74	4	43
Itapetitinga	31	4	10
Bananal	48	5	25
Bocaina	28	7	19
Mococa	13	3	11
Araras	48	13	58
Atibaia	27	4	28
Lorena	48	6	29
Brigand	89	5	36
Es. Santo do Pinhal	57	3	43
Quezulu	15	3	23

* Return for August and September.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The work of disarming and disbanding the irregular government troops in Rio Grande appears, notwithstanding the opposition of the Castilhistas, to be making some progress.

A telegram of the 2nd inst. states that the disbandment of the detachments stationed along the line of the railway from Rio Grande to Bagé has been completed.

It appears, however, from a Montevideo telegram of the 3rd inst. that João Francisco and other commandants continue to maintain a refractory attitude. The revolutionists, nevertheless, seem to consider the situation more reassuring, and many of the refugees are reported to have arrived at Bagé, where Gen. Tavares is said to be at present.

Silveira Martins, on the 29th ult., was reported to be at Mello, where, it is stated, he was visited by many of his friends. A telegram of the 31st says that he was at that date at Serra Largo and activities to him the intention of coming to Rio de Janeiro.

The Castilhistas have circulated a report of the discovery of an imperialist plot in S. Paulo with ramifications in Bahia, Recife, Juazeiro and other cities. They telegraph to Montevideo that intercepted letters show that several members of the government are involved in the plot and they add that, in the event of the restoration of the monarchy, Rio Grande will declare its independence. It is believed that they circulate these reports because the government refuse to remove Gen. Galvão.

On the 31st ult. Col. Carlos Telles, who had returned to Bagé, issued an order to his troops informing them that amnesty had been granted and asking them to receive the revolutionists with open arms, "since this country belongs likewise to them and requires peace and fraternity and the cooperation of all its citizens."

In the 3rd district of Bagé, Matheus, one of the revolutionary leaders, finding no police authorities, has consented to take charge of the police until the state government appoints officers.

Some changes have recently been made among the troops. The 12th regiment of cavalry has been transferred from Livramento to Quararim, the 25th battalion of infantry from Porto Alegre to Alegrete, and it is reported that the 4th battalion of infantry, now at Bagé, will take the place of the 18th at Livramento. Col. Thomas Flores has taken command of the garrison of Porto Alegre.

On the 30th ult., the aged mother of the Maciels died in Montevideo. Her funeral was largely attended. She had accompanied her sons when they were forced by the Castilhistas to take refuge in Uruguay.

At the instance of the executive committee of the federalists the people went in large numbers on All Souls' day to strew with flowers the grave of Afonso Saladanha da Gama at Rio de Janeiro. The executive committee has since gone to S. Gabriel.

The *Echo do Sul* says that the Castilhistas who stole 1,500 sheep from the estancia of Dr. Arthur Maciel, have been forced to return them.

Julio de Castilhos has sent a message to his legislative calling attention to the importance of disbanding the canals. He recommends, in case the call for tenders is not successful, the negotiation of a foreign loan of \$30,000 for obtaining money for the respective expenses.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Since Marshal Jofre took charge of the Central railway he has replaced 170,000 cross-ties at a cost of 600,000. It is said that 150,000 still urgently require replacing.

—During the first half of the present year the Companhia Estrada de Ferro O. S. de Minas spent 2,274,708,100 on the construction of the railway line from Barra Mansa to Catatuba.

—The steamer *Salerno*, which arrived here on the 30th ult., brought out three Baldwin locomotives, broad gauge, of the "consolidation" type, for account of the works of Minas Geraes.

—During the year ended on the 30th of last June the train cars of the Companhia Ferro Central de Pernambuco carried 4,306,799 paying passengers, many others being carried gratuitously from the impossibility of making change. The receipts of the company were 666,171,518 and the expenses 598,375,883.

—The Companhia de Melhoramentos do Brazil inaugurated the first section of 20 kilometres of the S. Francisco ao Commercio line, from Macietas to Sapopelena, on the 1st inst. There was a large number of invited guests and a lunch was served to them at Sapopelena. For the present the passenger and freight trains running on the Central up to Cascavel, will be employed on the new road. We are under many obligations for the polite invitation to attend the inauguration which was sent to this office.

—On the 30th the clerk of a business house in this city went to the Camba station of the Central railway to dispatch five cases of kermes for a place in Minas Geraes. The way-bill called for 268,40 reis, which he paid, viz: freight 24,480; duty 100 reis; tax (Minas Geraes) 18900; loading 300 reis; unloading 300 reis. Subsequently he discovered that he had paid 10,800 too much, the freight being 14,880, which the employé of the road admitted but refused to correct. It would be well to make an example of this employé.

—The *Commercio* of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, says of the railway from Bagé to Cacequy, under construction, that the roadbed is ready for the first 37 kilometres, and that track-laying is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the first 30 kilometres will be ready for delivery to the government in a few days. At the 35th kilometre, however, there is a heavy cutting which will delay the delivery of the next ten kilometres. As the government has not yet paid the contractors for work done in 1893, the labourers are not disposed to permit the tracks to be laid beyond kilometre 30, although the crossing of the S. Jeronymo to Santa Anna do Livramento line is at kilometre 37.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is expected that a grand naval review will take place on the 16th inst.

—The prefect of the city has vetoed the resolution of the council inviting tenders for street cleaning.

—The British gunboat *Acorn* left for Montevideo on the 2nd inst. and the cruiser *Retribution* leaves for the same destination Thursday.

—On the 29th the Chamber voted and sent up to the Senate a resolution proroguing the present legislative session until November 30th.

—A large number of armed revolutionists are now returning home from the River Plate. Castoldo de Mello is expected to-morrow on the *Danube*.

—There were 1,471 patients in the Misericórdia and its four branches on the 31st ult.

—Among the visitors at Ilamarau on the 29th was Gen. Silva Barbaes, Col. Piragib and Dr. Senbra.

—The municipal prefect has vetoed the project adopted by the municipal council creating a general registry of domestic servants. In this the prefect has done well.

—The American cruiser *Catfish*, Capt. Thomas Perry commanding, arrived here on the 30th. The *Catfish* is from Cape of Good Hope, via Pernambuco and Bahia.

—The pensioned employees of the municipality complain that they have received no money for six months. They should apply for a post on the new municipal theatre.

—We can not be too thankful for the continued rains which are keeping the temperature down and helping to keep the streets clean. At the same time we would like to see the health authorities doing something.

—The first delegate of justice has asked the judge of the criminal court for the detention of Padre Maroni and others, accused of counterfeiting, in view of the circumstance that they have applied for habeas corpus.

—The Chamber has resolved to maintain the proposed subvention of 100,000\$ for the Lycée de Artes e Officinas. The school really deserves this assistance, but it is a pity that the means are not furnished to adequately rebuild and improve it.

—On the 29th, by a vote of 25 to 15, the Senate rejected the bill granting 200,000\$ to Admiral Jeronimo Gonçalves for services rendered during the revolt. It is satisfactory to note that the Senate is inclined to check these raids upon the Treasury.

—The celebrated "Cabeça de Porco" tenement, which was torn down two or three years ago by the police, is still a source of complaint. Its ruins and unoccupied site are used as a hiding place for vagabonds and criminals, and a deposit for rubbish.

—A boy named Dani Ferry succeeded in robbing his employer in Niteroi some days ago, of about 18,000\$ worth of jewelry. He was captured on Sunday at Cascadia, with a great part of the jewelry in his possession, just as he was buying a ticket for São Paulo.

—The number of inmates of the lunatic asylum, Botafogo, at the close of the past month, was 627, there having been 63 entries, 21 deaths and 23 discharges during the month. In the colonies for the insane on Ilha Governador, there were 252 patients at the end of the month.

—The Supreme Court having decided that the decrees issued by Marshal Floriano Peixoto on April 7, 1892, for retiring from the service certain officers of the army and navy, are unconstitutional, the government on the 31st ult., annulled those decrees and restored the officers to their places.

—The newspapers of the 31st ult. announced the resignation of Dr. Araújo Reis as director-general of the justice. It must be confessed that his effort to administer that important department has not been a success. We would now suggest that a successful and capable business man should be tried.

—Complaints are again appearing of the ticket speculators at the opera. Somehow the box office is soon exhausted, and then the speculator kindly informs the applicant that he happens to have some good seats, but that a 75 chair will cost him 98\$. Something surely should be done to repress these scandalous abuses.

—It is expected that the 15th inst. will be made the occasion of a brilliant celebration in this city, inasmuch as the general and municipal governments and the promoters of the industrial exposition are all making elaborate preparations for the day. How far Zé Povinho is interested remains to be seen.

—A new journal is announced for the 15th inst. under the title of *O Brasil*. It is said to be the property of an association of journalists, will be at first published twice a week, and is to be the organ of the monarchists. A well-edited monarchist paper ought to make political journalism lively here in Rio.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 31st calls attention to the neglected condition of the suburban districts from Villa Isabel to Cascadia. There is a great scarcity of water for household purposes, but plenty of it stagnant in the streets and vacant grounds. In case of a fever epidemic these districts would suffer severely.

—The directors of the federal republican party, recently chosen, are the following: Quintino Bocayana, Francisco Glycerio, Gonçalves Ramos, Pinheiro Machado, Thomaz Delphino, Joaquim Martins, João Cordeiro, Rosa e Silva and Artur Rios. A party run by Bocayana, Glycerio and João Cordeiro ought to command influence respect.

—It is reported that all the professors dismissed by the last government are to be restored to their positions. Little the little the injustices committed by the so-called "legislature" are being corrected. But is this enough? Should not some example be made of the men who wantonly broke the law and inflicted so much loss and insult upon others?

—According to the *Journal do Brasil*, it is reported that there are several duels on foot between various politicians, journalists and military officers on account of offensive remarks during the late revolt. Some of the Jacobins who were then occupied in publishing libellous accusations, are now seeking cowardly excuses for their infamous conduct.

—It is said that the new postoffice regulations, now under consideration, permit the appointment of women to the charge of 3rd-class agencies. It is probably felt that they are not equal to the responsibilities of the 1st and 2nd-class agencies, but one may conclude anything from the activity and ability shown by the men, they would certainly improve the service.

—The residents on the Rua do Ouvidor are complaining of the bad state of the pavement of that street, and particularly of its antiquated system of surface drainage. They are expressing their willingness to contribute toward the cost of relaying the pavement and otherwise improving the street. To their contributions should be added the product of a tax on loafers, which in the Ouvidor might be made highly productive.

—The naval school practice boat, *Apprendiz Marinho*, which was sunk at the end of the naval revolt, has been floated and will soon enter the dock for repairs.

—An interesting investigation is now in progress on one of the cruisers. No record has been kept of the distribution of supplies, though a pass-book contains an entry of 140 kilos of coffee in grain given out one day during the voyage, though the vessel had not been out on a voyage. There has also been a daily consumption of 75 litres of maize, which the *Journal* says, may have been fed to the chickens.

—The "Red cross" society here is said to have a surplus of 30,000\$ and it is going to have a meeting to decide what to do with it. Why not use it to educate the public in the first steps necessary in case of accidents, or sudden illness. The society might also use its best efforts to obtain a relaxation of that barbarous law which holds anyone to assist victims of accidents and crimes before the arrival of the police.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Sunday publishes the municipal ordinance in regard to the staff of the projected "theatre dramatico municipal." It provides for 30 persons from a director general to a messenger and including to actors and 8 actresses. The aggregate salaries foot up to 126,000\$, which are to begin when the theatre is opened. The enterprise is to be begun whenever the prefect decides to do so.

—France having withheld the helpless aborigine on the east coast of Africa, Great Britain now feels compelled to do likewise on the west coast. Germany will then look up a naked negro on which to practice marksmanship, and then the czar will go hunting somewhere among the savages of Central Asia. Fighting helpless savages seems to be for great nations what cock-fighting used to be for idle aristocrats.

—At the various grades of municipal schools of this city there are matriculated 19,885 pupils, of whom 9,981 are males and 9,904 are females. This includes the Normal school, the Commercial Institute, the Instituto Profissional, the primary public schools, the night schools and the private schools subsidized by the municipal government. This can not be considered a very satisfactory report for a city numbering something over a half million inhabitants.

—It is becoming the "regular thing" to abuse the Brazilian Submarine for its scheme in using Trinidad for a direct cable to Buenos Aires. It should not be forgotten, however, that this scheme is largely due to the abuses committed here by the practice of seizing the cable every time there is a street row, and to the proposed disappropriation of the Western and Brazilian line. If the authorities here were more liberal, there would be no need for another cable.

—The residents at the upper end of Rua das Laranjeiras are complaining of the abuses committed by the employees of the Jardim Botânico tramway who are laying the new track for electric traction. Not only are they cutting down trees and filling the stream with rubbish, but they are insulting to those who venture to protest. It would seem full time for officials and companies to understand that the property-holders have a very important claim upon the street and really have much to say in regard to what is done in it.

—The cemeteries were crowded with visitors on the 2nd, and the tombs were everywhere beautifully decorated with flowers and wreaths. The observance is apparently losing nothing of its hold upon the popular heart, and is growing stronger every day. It is deserving of mention just here that the British cemetery at the Gamboa was also visited by many, and that a profusion of flowers was placed upon the graves of the unfortunate officers who lost their lives by the explosion of the powder magazine on Ilha do Governador in 1893.

—In our issue of the 15th ult. mention was made of a mutiny on board the American ship *Roonoke* the preceding day. We now learn that Mr. Wm. T. Townes, United States consul-general at this port, has expressed to Capt. C. E. Gieseler of U. S. S. *Retribution*, and senior officer of U. S. M. S. *Retribution* on this coast, his appreciation and thanks for the prompt assistance rendered on that occasion. It appears that within three minutes from the time the distress signal was displayed, an officer from the *Retribution* was on board the *Roonoke* and afforded protection.

—The decoration of the graves of the revolutionists by the ladies on All Souls day will, it is expected, lead eventually to the removal of the remains of all to the Paqueta cemetery, where their last resting-place may receive the proper care. At present, as we have already had occasion to state, the *Journal do Brasil* is receiving subscriptions for the purpose of enlarging that cemetery so as to enclose the adjoining ground in which many of the revolutionists lie buried, including a nephew of Admiral Saldaña da Gama. It seems to us that the monument to the Admiral should be erected there, for assuredly no more appropriate place could be selected for this purpose than amid the graves of his comrades.

—Adopting a line of conduct in striking contrast with that of government officers who have maintained complete silence in regard to the grave charges made against them, Gen. Piragib has lost no time, since his return from the south, in investigating the derogatory reports circulating during his absence in regard to his conduct as commander of part of the revolutionary forces in Santa Catharina and Paraná. These reports, which were circulated by Senator Esteves Junior and Dr. Lucio de Mendonça, have been found to rest solely upon the evidence of one Joaquim Peire, upon whom it is now incumbent to show where and how he obtained his information. It is to be hoped that the government, influenced by Gen. Piragib's example, will, even at this late date, order a thorough and impartial investigation of the conduct of its officers, some of whom, if they are really guilty (and of this at present there appears unfortunately not to be the slightest doubt) of the horrible crimes attributed to them, are certainly unworthy of wearing the military uniform of any civilized nation.

BIRTHS.

At Petropolis, on the 1st instant, the wife of W. E. Burch, of a son.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the city of Pará there are 61 lawyers.

—There is not a single house vacant in the town of Ith, S. Paulo.

—A Lusion paper says that Onofre made 80,000\$ gold in Brazil.

—It is said that there will shortly be received tenders for a contract for cleaning the streets of this city.

—The buildings of the exhibition to be held shortly in this city will be lighted with electricity.

—It is announced that the formal opening of the industrial exposition will take place on the evening of the 16th inst.

—The directors of the Dona Theresa Christina railway have declared a dividend of 10 shillings a share on preferred shares for the year ending 30th June last.

—On the 1st inst. the Equitable Life Assurance Society announced the closing of its offices in this country for the reception of new business. The New York Life is still silent.

—The floating property of the Manaus steam navigation company, consisting of the steamers *Paua*, *Salimé* and *Aracaty*, were sold at auction in Manaus during the first days of last month.

—On the 30th Barão do Ladario asked in the Senate for a copy of the *delat* inviting tenders for the Amazon cable between Pará and Manaus, the names of the bidders and a copy of the tenders.

—The steamer *Rio Paulino*, belonging to Messrs. Pereira Irmãos & Co., and intended for navigating the Amazon river and its tributaries, recently arrived at Pará from Glasgow, where it was constructed.

—The Luz Stearica company, whose factory was partially burned a short time ago, has already begun rebuilding. This is a very commendable exhibition of energy, and would imply that the business has been profitable.

—The regulations for the enforcement of the new law on life insurance companies, were published on the 31st inst. They have the character of a new law, and make the restrictions on the companies as vexatious as possible.

—In the month of September the city of Pará consumed 3,281 head of cattle, 718 hogs, 102 sheep, 9,043 fowls and birds, 470,457 kilos of jerked and salted beef, 16,166 hectolitres of farina, 46,137 kilos of rice, 56,613 kilos of fish, etc.

—According to the *República*, of Desertero, it is expected that the steamer *Jupiter* will be floated and taken into the port of Desertero before the 10th inst.

—A hole was made 13 metres long by the accident. The *Jupiter* will be towed into port by the *Marta*.

—The government has cancelled the fine imposed on the City Improvements Co. for failure to complete the drainage works of the Jardim Botânico district within the time fixed. The failure was caused by local conditions, over which the company had no control.

—The director-general of telegraphs has recently decided against one of the City papers which asked for the concession of reduced rates by receiving its dispatches in code. The 50 per cent. abatement conceded is on the understanding that the dispatches shall be in plain language.

—If they have six million head of cattle in the state of Minas Geraes, as Deputy Valladares asserts, why do they not send some of them down here? What is the good of cattle towns which are kept secluded up behind the Mantiqueira? The deputy is evidently talking twaddle.

—The prefect of this city receives a salary of 42,000\$ a year, and each of the 15 aldermen 12,000\$. Add to these the hundreds of salaries paid to low paid do practically nothing, and we have enough to make us feel justly aggrieved with the vexatious taxes imposed upon us.

—If anyone doubts the evil consequences of lottery drawings, let him visit the Travessa do Ouvidor when one of these drawings is under way. The crowds of loafers, who ought to be employed in some honest industry, is enough to make one a confirmed pessimist.

—There were consumed 9,233\$821 worth of gas in the month during the first half of the current year, which gives 1,538\$970 per month, or 51\$299 per day, according to the calculation of the *Journal do Commercio*. This corresponds, says the *Journal*, to 10 gas jets burning six hours a day.

—The minister of finance has given a favorable dispatch to the reclamation of the Santos commercial association against the system of collecting warehouse rent on goods dispatched *sobre aqua*. It is certainly most unjust to compel a merchant to pay a month's storage on goods which never entered the custom-house.

—At a recent meeting of the Brazilian Submarine a final dividend of 3 shillings a share was declared, making, with previous distributions, a total of 6 shillings for the year ending 30th June, besides a bonus of 2 shillings a share. There was still a balance of £34,410, of which £30,000 was placed to account of interest on funds.

—An amendment to the budget has been offered in the Chamber appropriating 2,900,000\$ for port improvements at Pernambuco, the principal purpose being to deepen the entrance to the harbor across the reef. The importance of Pernambuco in the foreign trade of the country demands the expenditure of a considerable sum on its port.

—An exchange says that the fireman's corps of the "state of S. Paulo" possesses ten steam fire engines, one chemical engine, four hand engines, seven hose trucks, two ladder wagons, etc. The corps contains 220 firemen, located in three stations. We are inclined to think that the "city of São Paulo," not the "state," is the subject of the item.

—It is worthy of note that while the poor boot-black is called upon to pay a municipal license of 70,000\$ a year, the broker pays only 50\$, the lawyer 40\$, the physician 40\$ and the civil engineer 40,000\$. The poor laundress, if she has what is termed "an establishment," is required to pay 30,000\$. There is nothing left untaxed, not even the dead.

—The *Journal do Recife* is complaining of the delays in the discharge of merchandise at the Pernambuco custom-house. At the beginning of the month there were 37 lighters along the custom-house quay with 1,000 tons of merchandise to discharge. These delays are daily increasing and are becoming a serious obstacle to the prosperity of the country.

—Deputy Bevilacqua thinks that we should have our nickel coin made here and should encourage the development of the nickel mines which exist here in Brazil. Certainly, my dear sir, but where are they? Do you happen to know positively of any such thing as a mine of nickel in this country? In our opinion the government can safely offer double or even four the nickel produced here.

—A London telegram of the 31st ult. says that at the ordinary general meeting of the Brazilian Submarine held the pre-reading day Sir John Pender denounced Brazil, denied that Trinidad Island belongs to this country and says he will use every resource to establish a cable direct to Buenos Aires. He considers that Trinidad is providentially placed where it is to make this scheme feasible.

—The government has been invited to send a representative to a statistical congress shortly to be assembled in Paris. Possibly this is sarcasm, but it is within the bounds of possibility that such a representative will be sent, in spite of the fact that Brazil is one of the most backward countries in the world in this particular. It is a curious fact, however, that Brazil uses an immense number of figures to express small sums, and then keeps no record of anything.

—An executive decree of the 30th inst. appoints Dr. Araújo Reis as one of the directors of the Banco da República. By what rule of fitness this is done, we do not know. The appointee is a civil engineer by profession. Recently he resigned the technical direction of the new capital of Minas Geraes to accept the post of director general of the post-office, and now he resigns this post to become a bank director. Without a business and commercial training, it will be most difficult to fill such a post acceptably. It has always been a drawback to these state banks that their direction is usually confined to politicians and professional men who know absolutely nothing about banking.

—Congress and the court are appealing of the district of Columbia have combined to bring about a deadlock. Some months ago a bounty of over \$5,000,000 was voted to the sugar growers of Louisiana; but the court in question has ruled that all bounties, in the present state of law, are unconstitutional. The controller of the treasury has, therefore, refused to pay the bounty, and the *New York World* holds that it would be well if executive officers gave the court opportunity to review doubtful statutes before enforcing them. This is a view which will secure the whole-hearted concurrence of the legal profession in the United States. When in doubt, go to law, is a principle that should obtain the lawyers' support all the world over. *Financial News*. Perhaps there is a suggestion in this case worthy of consideration here in Brazil. Congress and the executive are spending money in a manner which merits judicial oversight.

—Messrs. Francisco Rossi & Co. have asked the municipal council for a concession and privilege for opening an avenue across the business centre of the city, forming in part a prolongation of the Travessa do Ouvidor, and cutting through Castle and S. Bento hills, terminating on the Praia de Santa Luzia in a grand bathing establishment and at the Praia with a great pier and landing place for all the passenger traffic of the bay. The new avenue will be 16 metres wide, of which 6 metres will be devoted to sidewalks. Shade trees will adorn the street, if no alderman wishes to cut them down, and the tunnels will be lined with business establishments lighted with electricity. Two train lines will also play their part in contributing to our comfort and convenience. For all these improvements the petitioners ask exemption from all taxes for a period of 30 years, including the tax on transfers, the right of disappropriation, and the tramway privilege for 90 years. Doubtless the improvement would be beneficial, but on these terms the city might do the work by itself.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Brazilian 1896 loan was yesterday quoted at 7½ in London.

—The minister of war has been authorised to open a credit of 3,000,000\$ for restorations and improvements in fortresses.

—The revenue of Cataguases (Minas Geraes) for 1896 is estimated at 200,000\$, and that of Leopoldina at 80,000\$727.

—The October receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house were 1,296,798\$152, against 1,044,881\$000 in the same month of last year.

—The redemption bureau has advised the custom-house at Santos that it should receive the notes surcharged Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

—The revenue of the state of Santa Catharina in 1896 is estimated, the budget, at 1,494,540\$, and the expenditures have been fixed at the same amount.

—The executive of the municipality of S. João Nepomuceno has been authorised to borrow 1,000,000\$ for sanitary works and other improvements in that place.

—On the 31st ult. the President vetoed the resolution of Congress ordering the delivery of various national properties to the states of Mato Grosso and Ceará.

—What was it that made exchange suddenly jump up to ½ one day last week? There were rumors, of course, that a certain insurance company was drawing, but was that the fact?

—A bill was presented in the Senate on the 29th ult. conceding pensions to the wife and daughters of the late Visconde de Pelotas, which should be equal to what he received at the time of his death.

—The minister of finance has been asked for the restitution of 15,048\$ to the state treasury of São Paulo, this amount having been collected in import duties on 260 boxes of school furniture arrived some time ago on the *Euclides*.

<i>Salvador</i> (ste)	Panama	..
<i>Santa Rosa</i>	Hamburg	..
<i>Tanquer</i>	Panama	..
<i>Takara</i>	Saguenay River	..
<i>Thomas J. Stewart</i>	New York	21 Sept.
<i>Typhoon</i>	Hull	30 Sept.
<i>Yamato</i>	Westwick	..
<i>Virginia</i>	New York	26 Sept.
<i>Yucatan</i>	Quito	..
<i>Yves de Gaulle</i>	Quito	..
<i>Zemach</i>	Hamburg	25 Sept.
<i>Z. Ring</i>	Panama	..

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Oct 28	Bellicia Br	Santos 22h	Norton, M. & C
29	Salvador Br	New York 31d	R. Johnston & C
30	Oceana Br	Liverpool 20d	Wilson Sons & C
30	Ilha Br	Marseilles 19d	Karl Valah & C
30	Sempione It	Genoa 23d	J. N. Vincent & P
30	Ilha Br	River Plate 14d	E. N. Norton Jr.
30	Turkish Pr. Br	do 23d	Quayle, D. & C
31	St. Gotardo It	do 23d	A. Floria & C
31	Alala Br	Huenar Aires 7d	D. T. Azevedo
31	St. Magelana Br	do 9d	To order
Nov. 1	Campanha Gr	Santos 18h	R. Johnston & C
1	Woodsworth Blg	New York 19d	Norton, M. & C
1	Clatus Gr	Hamburg 23d	E. Johnston & C
1	Cordeau Fr	Hordenax 33d	Mex. Maritimes
1	Rosario It	Trieste 41d	Rambauer & C
1	K. Kivaly Aust	S. J. da Barra 3h	To order
1	Pilcomayo Br	Havre 25d	Chargés Réunis
1	Cordeau Fr	Hull 26d	Wilson Sons & C
1	Aurora Gr Br	Santos 17h	Norton, M. & C
1	Thames Blg	Southampton 16d	Royal Mail
1	Yorlana Br	Valparaíso 16d	Wilson Sons & C
1	Noe Gr	Rio Grande 2d	H. Stols & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	C'GO
Oct. 28	Santa It	Rio Grande	Sundries
28	Buenos Aires Gr	Hamburg	do
28	V. de Montefr	Havre	do
29	Catania Gr	New York	Coffee
29	Gordon Castle Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
29	Kong Faut No	do	do
29	Clo Nor	Paranaguá	do
29	Paranaguá Gr	Santos	Sundries
29	Bela Br	do	do
30	Paranaguá Fr	do	do
30	Bellicia Br	New Orleans	Coffee
30	Oceana Br	Rio de Janeiro	Sundries
30	Ilha Br	River Plate*	Ballast
30	Rayl Dixon Nor	Buenos Aires	do
30	Tejo Port	do	do
30	Capet Gr	do	do
30	Norte Nor	Gnarapary*	Sundries
30	Ida Br	Paranaguá	do
30	Rubens Br	Valparaíso	From ore
Nov. 1	Galileo Blg	New York*	Sundries
1	Turkish Pr. Br	do*	do
1	San Gotardo It	Cebu*	do
1	Hawthorn Br	Galveston	Ballast
1	Bellara Aug	Buenos Aires	do
1	Troja Gr	do	do
1	Sturzburg Gr	Santos	Sundries
1	Sempione It	do	do
1	Beechley Br	do	do
1	Rosario It	do	do
1	Aurora Gr	Louisa*	do
1	Campanha Gr	Hamburg*	do
1	St. of Magelha	River Plate	Ballast
1	Cordeau Fr	do	Sundries
1	Alala Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
1	Salerno Gr	Santos	Sundries
1	Orellana Br	Liverpool*	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1895

NAME	A	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
American				
Ing Doris	875	Oct. 16	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Ing Glad Young	613	18	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
Ing Baltimore	679	25	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
Ing A. C. Wade	605	29	New York	Geral de C. & F
Argentine				
bk M.A. Tejanor	595	July 22	Rosario	Gianelli & C.
British				
sp Falkland	2730	Sept. 7	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Craigmore	1876	10	Glasgow	Gas Co.
sp Matel Taylor	1298	10	Panama	Geral de C. & F.
bk Linnet	201	10	Rangoon	To order
bk Port Adelaide	1311	14	Rangoon	To order
sp Louisa	1440	Oct. 5	Cardiff	Ros. Coal Co.
bk Sulway	1298	7	Glasgow	Gas Co.
sp Warrior	1587	10	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
Ing Hildwin	251	11	New York	W. W. Guim & C
sp Cora	1289	11	Cardiff	To order
sp North Star	2025	15	Norfolk	Gas Co.
bk Arclhina	1198	22	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C
bk Linwood	1295	23	Cardiff	Ros. Coal Co.
sp Coeh	126	25	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Earlecont	1130	25	Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C
Ing Celtic	175	28	Rio Grande	To order
Danish				
Ing Anna	286	Oct. 3	Cardiff	Silva Vieira & C
bk Water Queen	478	3	London	Walter, C. & C.
bk Ane Jensine	478	27	London	Walter, C. & C.
Dutch				
Ing Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
German				
bk Maria	310	Aug 15	S. F. do Sul	Abreu Santos & C
bk F. Hinmarck	958	Oct. 6	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
bk Freya	559	6	Hamburg	H. Stolz & C.
sp Lika	615	11	Cadiz	Macedo Jr. & C
Ing Sical	300	14	Hamburg	Navy Depart.
bk Italia	1805	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
Italian				
bk Angiol. R.	709	Sept. 10	Panama	To order
bk Fiducia	575	Oct. 4	Marseilles	To order
Norwegian				
bk Alex. Law'nce	1108	Oct. 2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Halgerda	1019	10	Cardiff	Ros. Coal Co.
bk Natant	1028	11	Panama	F. P. Passos
bk Perlen	284	21	Colon	Cabral, B. & C
Ing Success	284	21	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
bk Kjaran	308	21	Cardiff	Ros. Coal Co.
bk Solgram	336	27	Antwerp	To order
Ing Stanley	289	29	Oporto	To order
Ing Frelidon	250	29	Liverpool	Walter, C. & C.
Ing Mauger	395	29	Mosoré	Oliveira Maia & C
Ing Falander	289	Nov. 1	Ilha do Sal.	Ribeiro Bastos & C
Portuguese				
sp Glama	1140	Oct. 11	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Aurora do V.	102	13	Algarve	To order
sp America	1013	21	Oporto	Costa Simões & C
bk Agnes	634	3	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C
Russian				
bk Australia	912	Oct. 17	Brunswick	V. W. Guim. & C.
bk Pablo Sensat	575	Oct. 23	Rosario	J. de Souza & C.
Swedish				
Ing Johani	202	Oct. 3	B. Aires	C. Hecksher & C
bk Alma	311	7	Soderhamn	Ousein & C
bk Valentina	703	23	Cadiz	To order

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WREXHAM

EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramoe & Co.

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

Ask for



Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

COMPANHIA SERVIÇOS DE PORTOS
RIO DE JANEIRO

Stowage, Lighterage, Steam Launches and Tug boats.

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle.

Crane Steam Ship "Buarque de Macedo" for hauling and lifting to 30 Tons weight.

Excavators and Drag boats of several descriptions.

Slip way and work shops for repairing ships and machinery at Toque-Toque (Armação, near Nieheroy).

Stone Ballast supplied to ships. Parallelopeds for paving streets etc.

The Company undertakes all descriptions of maritime services inside the port and of hydraulic works. Branch at Pernambuco.

Head Office:

64, Rua do General Camara.

A PROVIDENTE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Insurance against Accidents Branch.

20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually 80\$000, or 20\$000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him 50\$000 per week, or should he be crippled, from 1,000\$000 to 8,000\$000, and in the case of death from accident 10,000\$000.

ARTHUR BOMILCAR,

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--- Nov. 4th.

Circulation	Public Funds			
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apollines)	950\$000	940\$000	
105,000,000	Bonds 1895, ..	938 000	970 000	
122,612,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted	1,150 000	1,254 100	
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%			
24,761,500	do 1895, 4%			
18,868,500	do 1899, 4%			
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,390 000		
7,379,000	" Minas Geraes, 5%		1,000 000	
4,000,000	" Rio de Janeiro, 6%			
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercia	300\$	9\$000—July 95	205\$000—
20,000,000	Commercia	200	3 000—July 95	213 000—
80,000,000	do 2nd series	80		84\$000
17,000,000	Constructor	200	2 000—July 95	— 14 000
20,000,000	Credito Merc	200	8 000—July 95	154 000—138 000
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	100	4 000—July 95	73 000—75 000
157,106,000	Nacional Parahiro	200	12 000—July 95	236 000—238 000
20,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000—July 95	158 000—150 500
20,000,000	Rural e Hypotheca	200	9 000—July 95	73 000—71 000
14,000,000\$	do 2nd series	100	4 500—July 95	
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Rubia & Minas	40\$		
16,000,000	Murahi	100		
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200		60\$000—
21,000,000	do 2nd series	75		18 500—20\$000
79,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200		
360,000	União Surocubana-Itamb	200		85 000
360,000	do 2nd series	60		
Capital	Transports	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	100\$.. —July 95	120\$000—125\$000
12,000,000	S. Christóvão	100	.. —July 95	148 000—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	—July 95	275\$000—290\$000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	14\$000—Aug. 95	
3,000,000	Camoca	200	—July 95	—210 000
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10 000—July 95	—235 000
500,000	D. Feijão	200	25 000—Jan. 95	
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	19 000—Aug. 95	—740 000
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	6\$ p. a —Aug. 95	
4,000,000	Petropolis	200	6 000—Aug. 95	—125 000
4,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	—July 95	
360,000	Santa Luiza	200	—Sept. 95	

DO YOU BATHE ?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our **INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS**, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.
2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.
3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

THOMAS PRICE & Co.

No. 50, **CONÇALVES DIAS**, No. 50

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an agency at

No. 25, **Rua dos Protestantes**,
H. Papert & Co.

and in Campinas at

Rua 13 de Maio,
esquina da rua Senador Sampaio.
Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find the machine on exhibition and for sale.

FILTROS PASTEUR FILTROS

**VENDE-SE NO DEPOSITO
DOS UNICOS AGENTES**

de la Société anonyme de

**FILTRE CHAMBERLAND
SYSTEME PASTEUR
PARIS**

**Para o Brasil
EMANUELE CRESTA & C.**
44, **rua da Quitanda**, 44
RIO DE JANEIRO

A PENDULA SUISSA.

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER

American eight-day clocks, striking hours
and half-hours. . . Rs. 25000.
American alarm clocks. . . Rs. 8000

No. 92, **Rua dos Ourives**.

LINDOLFO P. SANTOS.

THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,
LIPTON'S Hams,
LIPTON'S Jams,
LIPTON'S Pickles,
LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

NAUSEA ON BOARD

The last discovery as the most efficient remedy against nausea on board and in general against disarrangements of the stomach and intestines, so easily occurring during land or sea-voyages, is undoubtedly **NECTANDRA AMARA**.

Each bottle is accompanied by a prospectus in 8 languages: Portuguese, English and French, in order to facilitate its use to natives and foreigners.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifold and mimeograph on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nicked and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

Arranged for writing *Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German*, without changing parts.

Price: \$90 with Table.

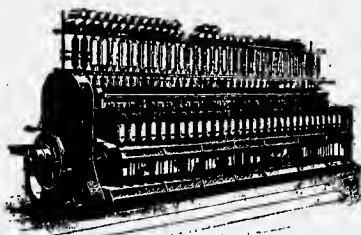
M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79
RIO DE JANEIRO.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED
SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED.
SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.



SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.

Engineers and Contractors,

77, Rua da Alfandega, RIO DE JANEIRO
HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

JUST RECEIVED

Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour

Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children

CRASHLEY & CO.

07, **Rua do Ouvidor.**

NEW VICTORIA STORE

Luiz A. da Silva

PROPRIETOR

Commission Merchant

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND FROM PETROPOLIS

Order boxes in Rio de Janeiro at

N.º 46 and 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Dealer in all products of the country, candles, soap, kerosene, provisions of all kinds and descriptions, finest Wines and Liquors, preserved goods in tins and glasses, MELLINS FOOD, PEARS SOAP, PERFUMERY, Biscuits and all other articles appertaining to this line.

Receives constantly fresh frozen meats, fish, etc. from New-Zealand and England; Guinness Stout and Whiskey.

Receives subscriptions for all foreign papers.

**Nº 14, AVENIDA 13 DE MAIO
PETROPOLIS**

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS,

Import and Commission Merchant.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA,

SÃO PAULO.

P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.
ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

VICTORIA STORE

**8 B, Rua de São Bento
SÃO PAULO**

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Beaumont Hats, Pearls, &c., and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Peyton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
RSTEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Nov. 6	Dumbe	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 7	Tagus	Macedo, Las Palmas, Lisbon Southampton and Antwerp.
" 19	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to
2, Rua General Canaã, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

PROJECTED SAILING

LEIBENITZ..... 30th November

The Steamer

WORDSWORTH

Captain ED. HARRY
sails for

**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO
AND**

New-York

17th inst.
Taking 1st class passengers at
moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewards carried.
Fitted throughout with electric light.
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and
without the inconveniences of transfer.
For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

68, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**
58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orpesa..... Nov. 13th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.
For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sona & Co., L'd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

W. SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

**ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS
HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS
GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS**

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 34, " " 253
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54
Cable Address:—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ovidor, 1st floor.
NH.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

**THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.**
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Blisters, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents
bottle. Directions in all Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic..... Jan. 31d, 1896
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENNESSEE
and FLYMOUTH: passengers may land at either port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson, Sona & Co., L'd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd
and 18th of each month to:
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passenger Rates:
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st. cl. 3rd. cl.
" —Lisbon..... 500 Marks. 150/000
" —Lisbon..... 475 " 120/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua do Alameda, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro

G EPP, EDWARDS & Co.
General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca
Companhia de Navegação Carioca
Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1.º de Março.
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

**FRIEDR. PORDO
FORWARDER**

Goods forwarded and in-
sured to and from all parts of
the world.

30, Rua da Candelaria, 30
P. O. Box 227.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

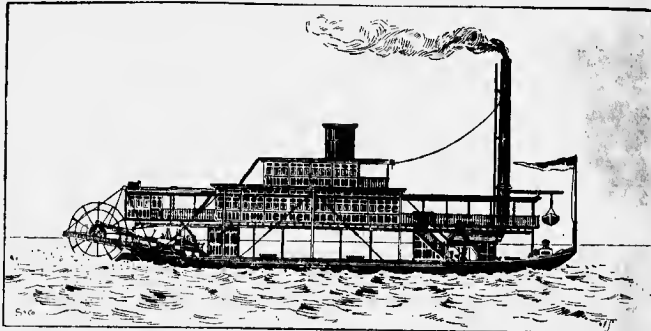
LINEN ENVELOPES,
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation.
And of these Messrs. YARROW have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.
Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
Messrs. YARROW lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service
on the Zambesi.
They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
FOPLAR, LONDON.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. in-
variably.

The Steamer

ITAPACY

with excellent accommodations for 1st and
3rd class passengers,

will sail for

Paranaguá, Antonina, Desterro, Rio Grande,
Pelotas and Porto Alegre,

Saturday, 9th Nov. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO up to the 8th.

The Steamer

ITABIRA

will sail for

Victoria, Bahia, and Pernambuco,

the 6th inst.

Cargo received at the Trapiche "SILVINO."

IMBETIBA LINE

Cargoes for all stations from Macahé to Campos, Araruama, Central de Macahé,
Padua, Carangola and others of the Minas branch of the Leopoldina Railway, daily at the
Trapiche "VAPOR" Armazem No. 6.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the
merit of NECTANDRA AMARA as a re-
medy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found
it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 18th Au-
gust 1895.—E. RICHARDSON.

F. W. Sprenger. Tailor, begs to ac-
knowledge that he has removed to No. 48 Rua da Al-
fandega, first floor, where he is ready to attend
to any orders for tailoring at the shortest notice
terms as per usual.